

On 9 June 2011, an adult female *Ophiodes striatus* was found on the campus of Juiz de Fora Federal University, in the municipality of Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, Brazil (21.773698°S, 43.368405°W, WGS84; 857 m elev.) with an unusual double tail (Fig. 1). It weighed 24.7 g and measured 111.50 mm (SVL). The main tail measured 90.41 mm and the bifurcated portion measured 48.94 mm. Most lizard species can regenerate broken tails, but the regenerated part usually differs in shape and color from the original tail; this specimen expressed a uniformly colored tail, lacking the striped pattern of the body. The presence of double tails does not seem to have affected the lizard's welfare. The specimen was deposited in the herpetology collection of the Juiz de Fora Federal University (CHUFJF 922). We thank the Brazilian environmental agency, IBAMA, for issuing the collection permit (16895-1).

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**OPHISAURUS COMPRESSUS (Island Glass Lizard). SWIMMING.** *Ophisaurus compressus* is a legless anguid native to the southeastern United States (Holman 1971. Cat. Amer. Amph. Rept. 113:1–2). The habitat of this species is described as pine-lands (Duellman and Schwartz 1958. Bull. Florida State Mus. 3:181–324) and rosemary-palmetto scrub (Telford 1959. Copeia 1959:100–119), although Neill (1948. Herpetologica 4:153–158) found them under tidal wrack on sandy beaches. As its common name suggests, *O. compressus* is often found on offshore barrier islands, but over-water dispersal by any species of *Ophisaurus* is undocumented.

At 1253 h on 29 March 2012 while kayaking, we encountered an adult *O. compressus* in the Intracoastal Waterway in Flagler Co., Florida, USA (29.621958°N, 81.210497°W, datum WGS 84). This section of the Intracoastal Waterway is within the Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve (GTMNERR), and contains numerous spoil islands that extend parallel to the waterway for approximately 1.75 km. Upon capture, this *O. compressus* (SVL = 176 mm, tail length = 417 mm) was swimming west towards the nearest spoil island (~ 87 m away) and was approximately 125 m from the mainland.

To our knowledge, this observation provides the first direct evidence for over-water dispersal in *O. compressus*. The frequency of movements among island and mainland habitat at this site is unknown, but this dispersal behavior is likely an important component of the ecology of *O. compressus* despite several potential risks. For example, the saline environment of the estuary (ranges between 11 and 38 ppt depending on the phase of the tide cycle [GTMNERR Water Quality Metadata]) likely poses a physiological challenge to this predominately terrestrial species. In addition, the estuary contains several potential aquatic predators, including Bottlenose Dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*), American Alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*), and several predatory fish.

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**OPHISOPS ELEGANS (Snake-Eyed Lizard). BIFURCATION.**

*Ophisops elegans* is a diurnal, ground dwelling, medium-sized lacertid lizard. It is widespread in the eastern Mediterranean region from southeastern Europe (northeastern Greece, Bulgaria, including Cyprus) to northeast Sinai and coastal Egypt, eastward to Iraq and Iran. It was also reported from Algeria (Sindaco and Jeremcenko 2008. The Reptiles of the Western Palearctic. Edizionario Belvedere, Latina, Italy. 579 pp.).

On 4 June 2012 at 0905 h, we tried to capture an *O. elegans* male first seen on an oak tree (*Quercus* sp.) in a scrubland area near the field school on Mt. Meron in northern Israel (33.011°N, 35.394°E; 897 m elev.). While trying to capture the individual, its tail was amputated as lacertids are known to readily autotomize their tails (Fitch 2003. J. Herpetol. 37:395–399; Pafilis et al. 2009. Evolution 63:1262–1278). The lizard (TAU 16297) was subsequently captured (50.3 mm SVL; 3.3 g) and its tail collected. The tail, autotomized at the base, was bifurcated approximately 2 cm posterior to the position where it was amputated. One tail tip is 0.5 cm longer than the other. We did not observe other *Ophisops* specimens with bifurcated tails in the field, and few individuals have regenerated tails (less than 1% of all specimens; authors' unpubl. data). We know of no other cases of tail bifurcation in this species (including 360 other Israeli specimens kept at the Tel Aviv University Zoological Museum).

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**PHRYNOSOMA CORNUTUM (Texas Horned Lizard). NECROPHILIA.**

Necrophilia has been documented in only five lizard species to our knowledge. These are the Giant Ameiva (*Ameiva ameiva*) by Vitt 2003 (*In* Pianka and Vitt [eds.], Lizards: Windows to the Evolution of Diversity, p. 103. Univ. of California Press, Berkeley) and Costa et al. 2010 (Herpetol. Notes 3:79–83), the Long-nosed Leopard Lizard (*Gambelia wislizenii*) in Fallahpour 2005 (Herpetol. Rev. 36:177–178), the Lesser Earless Lizard (*Holbrookia maculata*) in Brinker and Bucklin 2006 (Herpetol. Rev. 37:466), the Western Fence Lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) in Shedd and Eisenburg 2012 (Herpetol. Rev. 43:338), and the Sleepy Lizard (*Tiliqua rugosa*) in Sharrad et al. 1995 (W. Austr. Nat. 20:33–35) and How and Bull 1998 (Herpetol. Rev. 29:240). Here we report this behavior observed in a sixth lizard species, *Phrynosoma cornutum*. We believe this to be the first recorded observation of necrophilia in this species.

While driving Owen Prather Highway (also known as New Mexico Highway 506) in Otero Co., New Mexico, USA, on 25 May 2012, we encountered two dead *Phrynosoma cornutum* killed by the vehicle in front of us (32.520211°N, 105.980033°W). We stopped to examine the scene and found that one of the lizards was male and the other was female. Based on their slightly overlapping positioning, we presume the lizards were attempting to mate at the time of death. While examining the dead lizards, a living conspecific approached the area, head-bobbing. Although not captured, the enlarged basal region of its tail suggests it was a male. Fearing this lizard would also be killed by vehicle traffic, we attempted scaring it away from the road by walking towards it.